

SPRING DRESS MATERIALS.

Correct Styles
Seen at a Fifth
Avenue Modiste's.
GRENADINES
AND MOHAIRS.
Bodices, Skirts, Sleeves and
Trimnings as Fashion
Requires Them
to Be.

To see the society woman during the penitential season in her happiest mood is to see her at her modiste's. It is the one place where she calls with regularity. And Madame, who has just arrived from Paris with an unlimited knowledge of fashions and fashions, makes a hostess not to be despised.

Her reception rooms are invariably fit for a queen to enter, with their silk covered walls and soft shaded electric lights. To her regular patrons she serves bouillon in the morning and 5 o'clock tea when the lights are turned on. Madame's young women, who are always good to look upon, appear in the model gowns for inspection, and the new materials and trimmings are draped effectively on tables and over the backs of chairs. It is no wonder the society woman enjoys herself.

At a fashionable modiste's just off Fifth Avenue the other day, Madame's favorite customer was sipping tea, while Madame herself talked of the new Spring gowns for street and calling wear. "None of the Louis coats will be worn," she declared. "Skirts are trimmed and sleeves are smaller. Light colors prevail, and two-toned effects are still popular. All the French gowns are lavishly trimmed. Old combinations of color are seen, and tiny fabrics like chiffon and mousseline de soie are invariably part of a wool costume. Belts and collars bear no resemblance to one another. On the latest gowns they are strikingly unlike."

"Is crepon still the vogue?" inquired Madame's customer, and Madame, with a shrug, answered emphatically. "The newest Spring material is novelty grenadine. It is a silk and wool fabric which has somewhat the effect of crepon and is generally two-toned. A light tan grenadine will show tints of a heliotrope foundation, and green tones will show beneath a dark blue surface."

"Grenadines in many designs are to be worn. For every-day wear there are the all-wool grenadines in basket weave, and then there are more elaborate ones exquisitely embroidered and in the lace design. These grenadines come in almost all the new shades."

"The French novelty materials are perhaps next in favor for calling gowns. They are very light in weight and show bewitching color combinations, such as old rose and dark blue, steel green and beige and fawn and white. There are scrolls, flowers and flowered designs, and the material costs from \$3.50 to \$5 a yard. A fine figured camel's hair is another new material, which in the light shades is being much used this Spring."

"The mohairs have taken a new lease of life. Should a woman choose she could buy ten different mohair gowns this year, so many and varied are the new designs. The latest pattern is a Dresden mohair, which shows a bit of a raised flower in natural colors against a darker background. This material costs \$5 a yard. The figured mohairs, which are much cheaper, make excellent gowns for every-day wear, and the mohair coating is really unequalled in its wearing capacity."

"The chevrons are seen in lighter colors than in previous years. Such delicate shades as pale green, pink and fawn could be combined in one pattern. They range in price from 75 cents to \$2.50 a yard. The iridescent chevrons are the newest. They are also much the vogue. The Scotch tweeds and serges are receiving their perennial welcome and are being made up into exceedingly good looking gowns. Bedford cord is another material again in fashion and ladies' cloth is seen in all the newest shades."

"As to the trimmings," said Madame, "they vary from narrow, inexpensive braid, to gorgeous jeweled passementerie. Braid is a feature of the new cloth gowns. It is much used in the Grecian key and scroll design. Narrow gold braid, the trimmings of the vogue, combined with tiny jeweled buttons. Linen batiste embroidery is used on cloth and gown. Striped Russian lace insertion edged with a tiny frill of Valenciennes lace is as apt to trim a camel's hair gown as one of silk."

"Persian embroideries are much in evidence and very effective they are in trimming a cloth gown. Narrow velvet ribbon is also a popular trimming, and buttons have reached the height of their glory. Not only are dozens of tiny ones used, but exquisite hand-painted silk buttons are also in vogue."

"The skirts are to be trimmed, not only the silk, but the cloth ones. The skirts are trimmed with narrow ribbon bows and lace insertion, as well as braid. The trimming is usually toward the bottom of the skirt, and is put on in some odd design. Another feature of the new skirts is that the material is separate from the lining."

"One French model has the lining and material only attached together at the band, while another shows the back gown attached to the lining, but the front and sides are separate. The newest skirts have no more than six corners. Many of them are skirted between the girdles just below the band. Of course, all the French skirts are made over a silk lining. They are faced with half-inch to one inch of silk from the bottom and fasten very prettily."

"The bodices are simply beautiful," exclaimed Madame, enthusiastically. "The one known as the kerchief is the newest. Short jacket effects are as popular as they were last year. Little sleeveless jackets of lace are cut in many novel designs and are worn over cloth waists. Saint vesta, veiled in chiffon, and the bodice with a large effect is exceedingly popular. The large majority of the waists are short and round. Belts of all kinds are being worn. In many of the plainer cloth gowns, a belt comes to a deep point in front, but is short on the sides. On the plainer gowns, cloth tails are to be the fashion. This trimming entirely encloses the skirt."

"Here is a gown showing all the latest fashions. It is of the new novelty grenadine, a silk and wool fabric. The delightful shading is due to the heliotrope foundation showing through the light tan. The skirt is trimmed around the bottom with a scroll design, with Russian lace insertion. It is bordered with narrow Valenciennes lace. Below this is a frill of plaid silk, edged with the Valenciennes lace. This trimming entirely encloses the skirt."

"The bodice is the new kerchief affair. It has a vest of white satin, veiled with white mousseline de soie. The kerchief is curled out by two white embroidered mousseline de soie bands, and the bodice is arranged to form a rever at each side of the vest. Just below the bodice they are knotted loosely together, and again where they are fastened at the back of the bodice. The main part of the bodice is of the wool grenadine. A belt of plaid silk encircles the waist, fastening at the back with four violet enameled buttons, set with rhinestone stars."

THE NEW HANDKERCHIEF BODICE AND TRIMMED SKIRT.



PARIS HATS FOR SPRING.

Novelties Worn
by Fair Easter
Shoppers.

Paris, March 15.—If the Easter bells had gone ringing over the town calling all good folk forth in their Spring finery there could not be a greater flutter and bustle in the streets. The merry duffers are fair women shoppers, who are all looking for Spring creations, pretty hats and gowns for Easter, which is all over the world the dress opening of the year.

It must be admitted that the styles are mostly in the shop windows—those marvelous sheets of glass upon the Rue de la Paix—and in the sky-lighted parlors far above the street. Yet there are many beautiful things seen among the shoppers, for in Paris women buy good clothes in which to shop as well as fine things for church and theatre. By way of explanation he it known that all Parisian women shoppers meet their friends at noon for a cup of chocolate, and there is never a chance to look prettier than now, when the winds nip cheeks into pinkness and the cold is not intense enough to make the nose and ears glow.

Many demi-season hats are being sold. It will be a month yet before women will leave off the heavy coat of Spring, for it is needed for the carriage and the ferries, and hats to wear with these coats and wraps must be suggestive of the changing season. They are the half-open buds of millinery, as the windows of the house show the half-open buds of the Ascension lilies.

And, speaking of lilies, I saw upon the hat of an American woman living in London the oddest lily-shaped trimming I ever beheld. It was a thin gauze, put on to imitate the "Lily of the Nile" gown worn by the late Queen Victoria, one of my own countrywomen, whose remarkable gowns are being copied everywhere. It was something new to see the Nile lily upon a hat, but I admired it.

It was made out of grenadine, as this is

stiffer than chiffon, and was a mass of pale green twill and loops. A serpentine effect characterized the trimming. Upon the top stood tall loops of the grenadine, and from out the loops stuck cool-black feather tips. They glinted like varnish, and I saw then that the effect was of a bird rising from the mist. Back of the pale green grenadine mist were twirls of jet and feathery tips.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin has arrived in Paris, or to be strictly accurate, I should say that her orders have preceded her. She will soon be here. This young and beautiful American woman is a favorite with the French milliners, who declare that her unaffectionate makes her the model subject for dressing as a woman should dress. I saw a hat which she will wear this Spring on yachts and in her carriage.

The hat ordered for Mrs. Iselin is of deep blue velvet, sloping downward at each side like a poke. Its front, however, does not poke out disproportionately, but is about even all around. The deep blue is bordered with white, and upon the top there is the most charming bow of ribbon in dark blue and white, with raised velvet stripes. Two wings of blue birds flare across the front of the hat.

This simple bit of millinery, I am told, cost a prettier penny than many of the elaborate lace effects which we see so abundantly at this demi-season.

And speaking of lace effects, let me describe a very becoming and fashionable hat that I saw on the head of a blond pedestrian who shops a little, walks a great deal and seems to enjoy the Paris streets as Parisian women know how to do.

This hat is of a deep red velvet. It is too subdued for outdoor and I thought it too dark for magenta, but magenta the milliner said it was. This little hat had a velvet brim which looked very light and thin for a velvet hat. It was covered over with a wire frame without any stiffening inside. This gave thinness and lightness, and it put on cleverly would hold its shape well.

Upon the front of the hat were three big fluffy pompons of silk. And over the pompons fell a big loose velvet crown. This Tam crown is much liked in Paris, and holds its own here year after year through all styles and colors and materials.

The finest and most delicate of lace formed loops at back and side. The lace was put on over white satin ribbon. Instead of being wired in place, and oddly enough the effect was thinner and lighter than though the lace had been utilized. It is these little risks in dress that make Parisians lead the styles the world over year after year.

I am amazed and I must confess alarmed at the tendency to run the seasons into each other without the sharp dividing line of other years.

I saw one enthusiastic shopper whose hat would have done for any season. As a matter of fact, she had just purchased it for the interval between now and Easter flowers.

This hat had a white wire foundation, the wires being wound with white velvet chenille. Between them ran wires wound with black. At the left side was a tiny black velvet bow. This accidental placing of a quietish bow is much affected by milliners who want to produce a quantity upon serious faces.

Around the hat went a band of black velvet, from the upper and lower edges of which projected a thick ruffling of chiffon. They jet sprays extended at each side.

This was a mourning hat, you will say. But wait. The crown was a brilliant gold, and gleams of gold flashed from the lining and gleams of gold from the chiffon ruffles. It was a tiny black velvet bow. This accidental placing of a quietish bow is much affected by milliners who want to produce a quantity upon serious faces.

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AT NIGHT IN THE "ZOO."

After-Dark Scenes
Among the Animals
in Central Park.

Night in the Central Park "Zoo" would seem to find the animals sound asleep and the menagerie grounds the quietest spot in New York. But the animals do a large part of their sleeping during the day, and after nightfall the lions, tigers, pumas, leopards and the rest of the brute tribe are wide awake, noisy and on the alert. In fact, a visit to the "Zoo" at night gives a man a good idea of what goes on in the darkness of an African jungle.

The visitor who can get permission of the superintendent to visit the "Zoo" during the night will find, as soon as the door of the lion house is opened, an innumerable number of eyes standing out like frolics from the different cages. As he walks up the aisle, a lion will utter a warning cry to its mate, and in a minute all the lions

will roar right fiercely. There is fascination in the lion's roar, when you are on the right side of the cage.

It is just after meal hour that the lion house is wrapped in slumber. As each animal finishes its portion of raw meat, it either stretches out at full length on the straw bed, or, like the puma, climbs on a shelf in the cage and, regardless of the visitors, soon goes fast asleep.

In the ante-lope house all is quiet at night, but the light and the sound of one walking on the stone floor arouses the ante-lope instantly, and silently but anxiously they gaze at the watchman and his visitor making their rounds. Only the female ante-lope, that has a pen in the ante-lope house, gives vent to the saddest moan imaginable. This is the moan that is heard right after night in the desert, when the caravan drivers wake their camels, and it is thought by them to be the beast's protest against another day's work.

The bears have a weakness for a fair and square sleep, and are not easily disturbed. During the cold snap, they huddled together for warmth in the cavern in their pits.

The monkeys set up a great chattering if a light is taken into their house after dark, and blink their roguish eyes at the lantern. They, too, are apt to huddle together for safety and warmth. The spider monkeys and marmosets, with arms and tails clinging about their bodies in a most bewitching manner, are among the strangest sights. A porcupine that has a temporary abode in the monkey house is not a cheerful fellow to awaken, for he at once shoots out his quills. Of these rats are uncommonly fond, and though the animal sheds many of them, one is very seldom found in the cage.

It is at night, when the animals are asleep and there are no keepers around, that the rats come out by the thousand. After eating up everything in sight, they even nibble the elephants' toes, and bore holes in the sleeping rhinoceros's skin. To kill off the rats, fox terriers are put in the enclosures, and in the morning they account for a good many victims. A few nights ago a terrier was put into the house with the zebras, which are the sacred cattle of India, and the next morning the keeper counted fifty rats that had been killed by the terrier during the night. Sometimes 200 of these small pests are killed in a week.

The birds appear to be the most helpless of living things when asleep. They awake very much dazed when one enters. Most of them are balanced on their perches and look like bunches of colored feathers. The quails roost on the ground, their heads tucked away among their feathers, while the scarlet ibis and the crane balance safely on one leg, the other leg being hidden away among their body feathers.

The tropical eagles and vultures are kept next to the pigeon house, which is wired off. Adjoining their winter home is the storehouse, and as the meat is not always fresh, the birds are reminded by the odor of the dead horse of Argentina, the cow of India and the half-worked mule of the West Indies, and the smell of these possibilities makes a captured vulture dream happily.

PEOPLE WITH TEETH

Aching, Decayed, Sound or Artificial, Will Be
Vastly Interested in This Account of the Only
Complete Dental Parlors in New York.

TEETH EXTRACTED FREE

And Absolutely WITHOUT PAIN, to Prove
How Pleasant and Free from Pain Dentistry
Is When "METHYL" Is Used.



HAT this is distinctly the day of the specialist—of the man who knows, or is able to do, some one thing better than any one else in the world—was clearly illustrated to me when I visited, yesterday, the spacious parlors occupied by the Methyl Dental Co., at 30 and 32 East 14th st., New York.

That there have been many advances in the practice of dentistry is made vividly apparent during a visit to this model establishment.

This much is certain: There is no longer the slightest pain attached to any dental operation. The summit of dental science has been attained.

In "Methyl," the new pain preventive agent, has been found a marvel among anaesthetics.

"Methyl" is a perfect local anaesthetic. It is liquid and is simply applied to the gums. There is nothing mysterious or dangerous about it.

Just a simple, brief application of "Methyl" to the gums, then— presto! the tooth is out. It didn't hurt. There is never any pain.

Teeth are filled also without pain, and so skillfully that the filling, whether it be of gold, silver, cement or other substance, remains a permanent and satisfactory fixture.

Artificial teeth that never bother or betray their artificiality are now made by perfect methods, at a cost to the patient so moderate that it seems almost a miracle that such excellence can be provided for so small a fee. By a method lately discovered it is possible to restore most teeth to perfect usefulness without extracting them. Plates are done away with, and every tooth becomes as sound and perfect as nature intended it should be.

Lower sets of teeth, usually a disappointment to the wearer, are here made perfectly, and a new method, original with and exclusively controlled by these dentists, provides comfort and an entire absence of all annoyances common to sets made by those less skillful.

Various other branches of dental science are now skillfully performed by trained dentists at moderate prices easily within the reach of all. A patient whose teeth may chance

to be rendered unsightly or in danger of decay by tartar may have immaculate cleanliness restored to their teeth by a simple and quickly performed operation.

Uneven or protruding teeth may also be straightened with an entire absence of pain by the skilled treatment here practised.

I was greatly interested in the information given me by the genial manager of this charming institution.

"The science of dentistry," he said, "is so varied in its many branches that it is a recognized impossibility for one man, however diligently he may study, to attain perfection in all departments of this profession."

"The recognition of this fact is the component principle of the Methyl Dental Company, and in this respect we differ from any dentist or association of dentists in America."

"Every dentist in this establishment is a specialist—a man who has attained the highest perfection in some branch of this difficult science. He was chosen because he is a specialist, because he can do one thing better than any one else. The result of this system is of the greatest benefit to our patients, who are never made the victims of inexperience, of theory

so doing the nerves are put to sleep, although the patient does not lose consciousness for a moment.

"The filling of teeth is another branch of dentistry in which specialists are necessary. Any one who has had fillings inserted by the common methods in vogue can readily understand how vast is the improvement of our methods over the former. Our skilled specialists in this department fill the cavity or cavities by the common methods, the tooth is preserved, and because of our great skill the infliction of the slightest pain is positively avoided."

"We further claim exceptional superiority in the making of artificial teeth. Our specialists study the facial con-

tour, temperament, age and characteristics of a patient, and select teeth to replace lost ones that will assist speech and mastication and avoid any appearance of artificiality. They will be fitted perfectly, and so skillfully that trouble will never be experienced by the patient."

"We also have a superior method for inserting teeth without plates by our perfected system of 'crown and bridge work.'"

"This system is the highest perfection of scientific dentistry. It obviates all unpleasantness, provides perfect cleanliness and comfort, and is, in fact, a duplicate of perfect, natural teeth."

"Although skill in anything commands the highest price as a rule, in our case we have made it a point to furnish the greatest skill at the lowest prices."

"For instance: We extract teeth with the aid of our own local anaesthetic positively painlessly, and make no charge."

"We make perfect sets of artificial teeth for only \$3.00 a complete set. Fillings are perfectly and painlessly inserted for the lowest fees compatible with the class of work."

"Gold crown and bridge work, or teeth without plates, cost but \$5.00."

"The prices for all other work are proportionately moderate, and easily within the reach of all."

"Our estimate of the entire cost will be given at the first visit, and for consultation or examination there is no charge."

"You may tell the readers of the Journal," continued the manager, "that their patronage will be thoroughly appreciated, and that we will spare no effort to deserve it."

"Our parlors will be open every week day from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and on Sundays from 10 to 2. A lady assistant will be in attendance at all times."

Bidding him adieu, I ended my visit to what is undoubtedly the only complete dental establishment in New York.

The Methyl Dental Company occupy the first floor at 30 and 32 East 14th st., and have elegantly furnished apartments. The reception rooms are spacious and pleasant. The laboratory is fitted with the latest appliances and inventions.

All in all, it seems that dental perfection has at last been attained, and undoubtedly the people of New York and vicinity will be quick to bestow patronage on this model home of dentistry.

